

THURSDAY, MAY 13TH, 1875.]

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,
Received up to 1st May, 1875.

POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

The *Hindu Prakash* of the 17th April criticizes the remark of the *Pioneer*, that natives are unfit for assistant judicial judgeships to be created in the Panjab under the new judicial scheme, and that Government should abandon all idea of appointing them to the office—(1) because of their being generally dishonest; and (2) because of their being wanting in jurisprudence and literary acquirements. It is observed that both these pleas are ungrounded and absurd. There is no nation in the world of which all men are honest or all dishonest; and to charge a whole people with the faults which characterize a few individuals is anything but reasonable. If a few Hindustanis have been found guilty of unfair practices, there are many Englishmen of high position who have been dismissed from the public service for dishonesty and misconduct. Probably the *Pioneer* supposes Hindustanis of the lower orders as being of the same level with English pick-pockets and swindlers; but it ought to know that even persons of this class amongst the natives are far more honest and trustworthy than those of the same class amongst the Europeans.

As to the second plea—*viz.*, the fitness of the natives,—it is well known how ably those of them who now hold extra assistant and assistant commissionerships discharge the duties of their office. In fact, their familiarity with the language and the manners and customs of the country renders them peculiarly well-fitted for seeing through cases and discovering the truth from falsehood at a glance, very much unlike the raw and inexperienced English youths, who come out to India as assistant commissioners immediately after passing the civil service examination, and who, had they stayed in England, would be seen coming out crying from the school with the holy bible in their hand. A glance at the annual reports of decisions would show what fate the decisions of Europeans share in appeal, as compared with those passed by Hindustanis.

In conclusion, what the *Pioneer* says as to the people giving preference to English above Native judges may all be very true, for the simple reason that clever litigants cannot so easily dupe the latter and get cases decided in their favour by the agency of pleaders as they can the former.

The *Atalik-i-Hind* of the 24th April prefers a similar complaint against the *Pioneer*. It is said that the opinions of the editor of that paper on Indian matters are always prejudiced and arbitrary. Besides the partial and preposterous views it has of late expressed on the Baroda case, it now condemns the interference of Parliament in Indian affairs, and thinks that the Viceroy should be left quite independent and at liberty to do what he likes, as if the editor would revive the old despotic form of Government.

The *Ashraf-ul-Akhbar* of the same date invites attention to the ill-treatment suffered by native public servants at the hands of European officers, especially those of the lower rank. They have no regard to their respectability or position, and treat them as if they were their own servants and were little

better than slaves. Such treatment is extremely heart-rending to the natives, though painful necessity compels them to bear it *nolens volens*. Government should see to this, and confer the higher offices in the public service on natives. Posts, the salary of which is Rs. 200 or 300, should be reserved exclusively for them.

The *Benares Akhbar* of the 22nd April remarks that bribery has now become a common practice in India : because the natives are generally ignorant and coward, and therefore easily submit to the improper demand. The editor here particularly speaks of the unfair practices of the jamadars of dak-runners, who are used to deduct something from the pay of the latter, and specially so on occasions of festivals such as the *Holi*, *Divali*, &c., when they cut one rupee from the pay of each of their subordinates ; and suggests the following plans for putting a stop to the grievance :—

(a) The pay of the dak-runners should be distributed through deputy postmasters or tahsildars.

(b) A list showing the monthly pay of postal servants of all grades should be published by the postmaster-general and distributed to all postmasters and deputy postmasters, with instructions to inform each man what his pay is, and to tell him that until any new order was issued he shall receive the full amount of his pay ; and, in case of being paid anything less, he should report the matter to the higher officers ; and that a deficit in the state finances does not cause a reduction in his pay, whatever his head may tell him to the contrary.

The same paper says that English newswriters, who are jealous of the independence of their native contemporaries, are even worse than the Muhammadans who bore antipathy to the Emperor Akbar ; though such Englishmen or newspapers cannot undo the natives or native newspapers any more than those Musalmans could undo the government of Akbar. The

editor assures Government that as long as Government treats its European and Hindustani subjects equally, without any distinction of colour or creed, so long will its sovereignty in India be more powerful and firm than that of Akbar was ; but that the moment it begins showing partiality to men of its own nation, it must rest assured that the days of Aurangzeb have come, and that the end of the empire is near. The editor goes on to express his regret that Englishmen should themselves be the provokers, and should yet lay the blame on the natives, and pronounce them treacherous and hostile, and that Government should not extricate itself from the false position. If it wishes to maintain its rule in India for sometime, it should respect the feelings of Hindustanis and act in accordance with their wishes.

In its local news columns the same paper praises the Magistrate of Benares for having passed an order that the corpses of persons who may die anywhere in the city, and have no one to perform their cremation or burial ceremonies, should be burnt or buried, according as the deceased be Hindus or Musalmans, at the public expense, the charge being included in his office contingent bill. What has led to the passing of this order was the circumstance that the Cantonment Magistrate had caused the dead bodies of certain persons who had died of cholera to be thrown into the river. The editor remarks that the order will have the effect of keeping the water of the river purer ; but at the same time calls upon the Magistrate to attend to the following sanitary reforms :—

(a) The piles of fuel-wood at the river bank should be removed.

(b) The mouths of the drains which discharge themselves into the river should be covered.

(c) The practice of cleaning vessels at the river side should be prohibited.

(d) The privy sheds at the sides of the ghâts should be removed to some retired place above them.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfuz* of the 23rd April regrets to learn from its correspondents at Bareilly and Budaun that terrible fires have recently taken place in these cities, which have caused immense loss, and reduced hundreds of poor people to extreme distress.

A correspondent of the same paper writing from Pilibhit mentions a serious case of robbery attended with murder. The particulars were these,—Baldeo Das, treasurer, who was going from Pilibhit to Bareilly in an *ikka*, in company with an attendant named Shankar Lal, was beset by robbers at a short distance from the former town and murdered in cold blood. This done, the robbers plundered all the property of the deceased, consisting of clothes, vessels, and Rs. 40 in cash, and departed, bidding the *ikka* driver and the other attendant of the deceased, on pain of death, not to reveal the secret, but to give out that the treasurer met his death by a fall from the *ikka*. Shankar Lal has deposed accordingly, while the *ikka* driver has run away.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nur* of the 24th April, in giving an account of his journey to Simla, invites attention to the following grievances :—

(a) The *dâk* arrangements at Kalka are very bad. The coolies hired for the conveyance of passengers and goods are refractory and cause much trouble.

(b) At a place called Tirah, two *kos* from Kalka, a tax is levied from all kinds of conveyances as well as foot passengers by a contractor stationed there, although there is no ferry or bridge or toll-gate at the place. In case of any one refusing to pay the tax the contractor is empowered to sequester a portion of his luggage equal in value to the amount of the tax due, and sell it by auction after 32 hours.

The same paper gives a detailed account of the *Vaishakhi* cattle and horse fair recently held at Amritsar. The arrangements made are said to have been excellent throughout,

and the fair to have been a great success. The only defect which strikes the editor was that good horses were not brought up. With reference to this, he repeats the suggestion made by him last year, that a separate horse fair be held at Amritsar at the Divali festival and liberal prizes be given.

The *Atalik-i-Hind* of the same date concurs in the above opinion; but points out two defects in the arrangements connected with the fair—viz., (1) that the prizes for horses were distributed privately, instead of being given in a public assembly to encourage others; and (2) that the people of Manjha and other places, who assemble in Amritsar in numbers on the occasion of the fair, sing obscene songs in the streets and the bazaars, and commit other unseemly acts. The authorities should take notice of this.

The same paper notices with approval the proposal made by parliament for revising the law relating to the crime of contempt of court, which gives opportunities to Her Majesty's magistrates for abusing the power vested in them by the law; and thinks that section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, relating to the same offence, which gives absolute power to Indian Magistrates, should also be revised. The magistrate before whom the crime be committed should not be authorized to adjudge the punishment, but should be required to prepare the record of the case, and transfer it to another magistrate for decision.

The same paper revives the question of establishing public banks from which zemindars may borrow money in times of need at a small interest, and be thus saved from the extortions of the native money-lenders. The *takavi* system which has been introduced by Government is such that zemindars can derive no benefit from it; and the establishment of banks of the kind here suggested is, therefore, a great desideratum.

The same paper is strongly of opinion that the shops belonging to the *Sunahri Masjid* at Lahore should be excluded from *nazul* lands, and calls upon the Muhammadan commu-

nity, and especially the *Majlis-i-Islamia* of that city, to take up the matter earnestly and memorialize Government on the subject.

Under the heading "Dera Ismail Khan," the same paper invites attention to the turbulent and oppressive behaviour of a certain set of the Waziris. They lately took sweetmeats from a shop without the owner's permission, and seized the clothes of the Hindu women who were bathing in a river on the occasion of a religious festival.

The *Panjabi Akhbar* of the same date has an article on the Government civil dispensaries, the drift of which is that, notwithstanding that a large sum of money is spent by Government in the maintenance of these institutions, their usefulness is very limited, and the object with which they are established is defeated on account of good medicines not being procurable at them.

The editor calls upon Government to remove this important defect, and to see that medicines of a superior quality, such as are provided to patients at mission and regimental dispensaries, are placed at the disposal of the civil charitable dispensaries. Until this is done, the popularity and usefulness of these institutions will be very limited. The mere fact of a large number of patients attending the dispensaries, which is owing to the decline of the native practice, can in itself be no proof of their popularity.

The same paper again calls the attention of the Panjab Government to the class of people called *Rasdharis*, who live by encouraging unnatural crime.

The *Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Hind* of the same date laments the deplorable condition of candidates for the pleadership examination in Oudh. The rules for the examination have been made more and more strict year by year, and, to add to the misfortune of the candidates, a knowledge of English has been laid down as a necessary requirement for the examina-

tion. To this it is owing that the number of candidates is decreasing every year, so much so that only two applications were sent up this year, which, too, were unfortunately rejected. The editor regrets that while in the North-Western Provinces, where English rule was established long ago, and English education has made much progress, a knowledge of English is not required from candidates for the second and third grade pleaderships, it should be a necessary condition for similar candidates in Oudh, which only lately came under the British rule. The examinations for tahsildarships and extra assistant commissionerships have been made equally inaccessible. All candidates are required to pay a fee of Rs. 50 each, which in the present state of the poverty of the province most of them feel it very hard to pay. The editor sums up his remarks by expressing his regret that Government should thus curtail the only means of livelihood which were accessible to the wretched inhabitants of Oudh, whom the successive changes and revolutions which have taken place in the province during the late years, have reduced to extreme misery and distress, which the writer depicts in vivid colours.

The *Khair Khwah-i-Panjab* of the same date publishes from the *Zakhira-i-Balgovind* a long article on the harm done to the people by the spirituous liquors prepared and sold by the contractors of *abkari*. As was stated in an article on this subject noticed in the *Selections*, it is observed that the ingredients used for making the liquors are molasses and the flower of the mahua tree, to which *dhatūra* and other drugs are also mixed to make the liquors stronger. All these things are extremely injurious to health, and the consequence of course is that persons using the liquors made of them incur various kinds of diseases. The writer wonders that the Government which takes so much interest in the welfare of its subjects should take no notice of all this; and he calls upon it to make an enquiry, and adopt the necessary measures for putting a stop to the sale of bad liquors.

The *Khair Khwah-i-A'am* of the 25th April is at a loss to understand why the rules in force at Simla, by which no European or Native can leave the place without having previously cleared his accounts with his creditors, and, in case of his intending to do so, the magistrate has a right to issue a warrant for his arrest, whether a court decree has been passed on him or not, and the like, are not in use at Murri. In fact, so far from this being the case, if a shopkeeper there does not sell his things to any one on credit, he is liable to be called to account, while if he does, he has no hopes of getting the money, and even if he has recourse to law success is precarious: because in the first place it is difficult to obtain a decree on the defendant who is a European, and, in the second place, because even if he succeeds in obtaining one, the judgment-debtor can leave the hills at any time he chooses. Besides this, there is no fixed time for the hearing of such complaints, so that during the time the suit is pending before the court, the defendant may leave the place. Worse still, if the defendant be a military officer, all claims against him up to Rs. 500 must lie in the court of the district where he may be posted; and even in case of civil officers, supposing the plaintiff is fortunate enough to obtain a decree, and the debtor does not leave the hills before its execution, the court without taking any security from the latter, and against the will of the decree-holder, orders the money to be paid by instalments, thereby giving opportunities to the debtor to escape from the whole or a part of the payment.

The *Sadadarsha* of the 26th April has been informed that the native inhabitants of Simla are much harassed by the proceedings of the inspector of nuisances and other municipal officials. Hundreds of persons are daily hauled up before the magistrate on charges of not keeping their cesspools and lands clean, and are summarily fined one or two rupees each without their cases being thoroughly inquired into.

POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 18th April censures the conduct of the political agent of Kathiawar in having suspended a native pleader, and, according to some, having even taken back his diploma, for no other fault than that he was one of those who had signed his name to the Rajkot memorial, and presented it with a Sanskrit ode to Sergeant Ballantyne on his departure from Bombay. It is a mystery to the editor what section of the Indian Penal Code justified the officer in the course adopted by them—a course which is at once improper and unlawful and inconsistent with the liberty allowed to the people by Government, of which they are so proud, and to which it is owing that they give preference to English rule above that of all the ancient Indian sovereigns.

The writer adds, that the conduct of some European officers towards the natives, and the fate which the latter suffer at the hands of editors of English newspapers, who are always ready to back and support the officers in all they do, and whose partial and unjust opinions are extremely prejudicial to the interests of Government, naturally give rise to the question whether the Indian subjects really enjoy that liberty and freedom which Her Majesty's Government professes to allow them.

The *Wakil-i-Hindustan* and the *Meerut Gazette* of the 24th April, and some other papers, noticing the same subject, join in condemning the action of the political agent in the matter. The suspension of the pleader is condemned as improper and unjust, and as not only inconsistent with the English law, but also with the practice of the rulers of the native states. It is quite possible that the memorial to which the pleader affixed his signature was in his opinion a true representation of facts.

The *Wakil-i-Hindustan* thinks that Government should call its subordinate officers, like the political agent whose improper conduct brings a reproach on it, to a strict account.

The *Khair Khwah-i-Alam* of the 25th April notices the sensation which has of late been created in the Patiala state by two opposite parties, one of which is in favour and the other against the Prime Minister. The former finding itself weak recently devised a curious plan for raising themselves in the Maharaja's favour. A fictitious document containing complaints against His Highness, and represented to have been prepared by the rival party for transmission to the Governor-General, was produced before the maharaja, who is making an enquiry.

The *Sadadarsha* of the 26th April in a long editorial criticizes what it calls a novel view of the Gaekwar's case taken by the *Pioneer*. It is observed that now that every unprejudiced and right-thinking man, both in this country and in England, has come to the conclusion that the evidence adduced by Government before the commission of inquiry has utterly failed to establish the Gaekwar's complicity in the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, the *Pioneer*, which had from the beginning assumed Malhar Rao's conviction and permanent deposition as inevitable, has propounded a novel and curious view of the case, has, with an ingenuity and shrewdness which would have done credit to Mr. Scoble and his learned colleagues who conducted the prosecution before the Baroda tribunal, suggested that it was for the Gaekwar to establish his innocence, and not for the Government to prove his guilt before the commission; and, as he did not adduce the slightest evidence to clear himself, he must be convicted. The *Sadadarsha* shows at some length the absurdity of this view, stating, among other arguments, that if the Government of India actually entertained such an opinion, Mr. Scoble would not have opened the case and offered evidence before the commission, and Sergeant Ballantyne would have at once commenced the defence, the *onus* being on his client to establish his innocence, and Mr. Scoble's only business would have been to rebut the case for the defence.

The editor goes on to make the following general observations :—

“ We are fully aware of the nature of the trial which was accorded to Malhar Rao. We know that the commission of inquiry was not a judicial tribunal, and that its conclusion is not binding on the Government. The Commissioners were charged with reporting to the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council how far the imputations made against the Gaekwar were true to the best of their judgment and belief. The final decision of the case rested with the Government of India, which was not, of course, legally bound to accept the decision of the commission. But after all that has been done, Lord Northbrook would commit a very serious blunder if he were to set aside the report of the commission. Should His Excellency consider fit to pursue such a course, the result would be most lamentable. The proceedings of the Government of India in the Gaekwar's case are being watched throughout India with intense interest and anxiety; and it is no secret that the people suspect the sincerity of the professions of Government that Malhar Rao would have a fair trial. The high-handed proceedings of the British officials in Baroda before the final decision of the case, and the refusal of the Government of India to supply adequate funds for the defence, have already created a strong suspicion in the native mind, that in appointing the commission Government intended to give the Gaekwar the *mere show* of a trial. These suspicions would be fully confirmed, if Lord Northbrook were to set aside the Commissioners' report in deciding Malhar Rao's case. The people would then lose all confidence in the sincerity of the professions of Government. We trust for the sake of his Lordship's reputation, that such a serious error may not be committed. It will only serve to prove the theory put forth by the *Bombay Gazette*, that the Government of India, in making the experiment of trying the Gaekwar's case by a mixed tribunal, was actuated by a desire to safely accomplish

an artful stroke of policy by adopting a form of trial which would have something of a representative character, but would, at the same time, fulfil its ulterior object. It need not be concealed that this is the view entertained by the people at large, and, should Lord Northbrook set aside the report of the commission, the result would show that it was but too correct. Lord Northbrook is deservedly esteemed by all classes of the native population for his love of justice and fair play; and it would be a great pity if, in yielding to the unreasonable prejudices of a handful of Anglo-Indians, His Lordship were to cast a slur on the Government of India."

An extra of the *Kavi Vachan Sudha*, noticing the Viceroy's proclamation deposing the Gaekwar and promising to confer the sovereignty of the Baroda State on the heir to be adopted by Jamuna Bai, says,—“Bravo, the just God of Her Majesty. Welcome to you, Hindustanis! Have we ever been blessed with so just a Government?”

COMMERCIAL (RAILWAYS).

The *Urdu Dehli Gazette* of the 17th April complains of gross mismanagement at the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway as regards the supplying of water to passengers. The European correspondent, who is the authority for the complaint, and who has frequent occasions of travelling by rail from Lucknow to Cawnpore, says he has not experienced such mismanagement in this respect at any other times. Notwithstanding the heat of the weather, when the sensation of thirst is very strong, it was with great difficulty that he could procure a glass of water; and when such is the case with Europeans, it may be imagined what fate befalls the poor natives. As it is, at each station at which the train stays a number of them may be seen running impatiently towards the well for water, not even fearing in the height of thirst to miss the train. One day a native gentleman offered a rupee for a glass of water, but such is the negligence of those employed for supplying that necessary of life that there was

no one to be seen to attend to the offer. It is incumbent on the Railway Company to take the necessary steps for removing the complaint, especially as the weather is growing hotter and hotter.

The same paper of the 24th April has been informed that the large number of Hindus, who, on the occasion of the late solar eclipse, came to Benares and Allahabad from different cities to bathe in the Ganges, suffered much inconvenience at the hands of the East India Railway Company, who, notwithstanding that they were previously aware that thousands of pilgrims would travel by rail to those places, did not keep a sufficient number of carriages ready for them, the consequence of which was that a large number of the passengers had to travel in the open carriages reserved for cattle.

EDUCATIONAL.

The *Agra Akhbar* of the 20th April thinks that of the two courses (A and B) prescribed for the B. A. examination of the Calcutta University, the former should have preference over the latter. Physical science cannot be half so useful to the people of India as the acquisition of languages such as Arabic, Sanskrit, and Persian is, and the more so because there are now but few natives who know more than one language. Among the Musalmans, those who study English are generally ignorant of Arabic and Persian, while the Hindus never think of acquiring a knowledge of Sanskrit, and treat it as a dead language. It is, indeed, a great pity that students of Government colleges and schools should know trigonometry, natural philosophy, and physical science by heart, and be ignorant of the rudiments of Arabic and Sanskrit. In fact, this is one reason why English education is not so attractive to the people as it should be.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Gorakhpur says, that in consequence of the Anglo-Vernacular school there having been raised to the status of a zila school since

1st April, all the old teachers except one have either been dismissed or have had their pay reduced. This is the reward they have received for their past service and zealous exertions.

The *Atalik-i-Hind* of the 24th April points out the need of establishing medical schools with European lady doctors as mistresses for training Indian women in the practice of medicine in each province of the country.

The *Panjabi Akhbar* of the same date regrets that for a long time no meeting of poets has been held by the *Anjuman-i-Panjab*, and hopes that the Director of Public Instruction, Panjab, to whom the credit of that useful project for the revival of Urdu poetry is solely due, will not allow such meetings to be discontinued.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 18th April, and several other newspapers, publish from the local paper the prognostications of the events of the year, from 31st March, 1875, to 31st March, 1876, deduced by Maulavi Muhammad Salim-uz-Zaman Khan, the famous astrologer of the Nawab of Rampur (Rohilkhand). These are as follows :—

“The presiding star of the year being Mars, it follows that heat will be excessive, storms and hot and pestilential winds will be frequent, and rain will be scarce; that rulers will exercise tyranny over their subjects, warfare and bloodshed will happen, thieves and robbers will be prevalent, enemies will appear from all quarters, peace will bid adieu to the world, and one sovereign will take possession of another's country; that grain will become dear, and the means of livelihood scarce; diseases—such as swelling of the neck, the flux of blood from the throat, fever, eye-sore, &c.,—will prevail and cause mortality among the people, and fruits will be destroyed through excessive heat. These effects will chiefly be visible in Transoxiana, Babylon, China, Turkey, Russia, and some cities of Persia.

Kabul will be the scene of great disturbances; its subjects may break out in rebellion and great bloodshed ensue, and even a change of rulers may take place. The islands of North America will be subject to storms and earthquakes and their inhabitants will suffer great calamities. In South America diseases will be prevalent, and a disturbance will break out and bloodshed ensue. A powerful enemy will appear from the north-eastern corner, whom it will be difficult to resist, but over whom the troops of England will eventually be victorious. The sovereign of England will have important political matters at hand, and a dispute will happen among the rulers of that country, China, Egypt, &c., and preparations for a war be made, which will cause much anxiety to the people of England and India, and make it necessary for the English Government to increase its military resources. The Russians will proceed in their conquests, but be retarded in their progress owing to the Turks rising up in arms against them, and a portion of their army will be destroyed by the latter.

The people of India will enjoy more affluence and prosperity. Merchants, jagirdars, and owners of estates will derive much gain; the subjects will be secure from the oppression of the rulers, and fruits will be produced in abundance. Heat will be excessive, hot and pestilential winds will destroy men, and a terrible hurricane will ensue; rain will be moderate in Northern India, but scarce in the Deccan, and shooting stars will frequently be visible. Disease and mortality will be more prevalent than in the past year; terrible fires will break out in the Deccan; earthquakes will be frequent in the Panjab and Northern India, and swarms of locusts will appear in Rajputana. The state of Baroda, which is now in trouble, will remain independent.

The *Rohilkhand Akhbar* of the 24th April learns from a correspondent that a meeting was recently held by *bunyas* of Farukhabad at the house of Baboo Durga Parshad, in

order to adopt measures for checking the extravagance at marriages, at which some important resolutions were arrived at. Altogether, the meeting was a great success, and several of the reforms proposed by the members have already been carried out. The editor calls upon the people of other castes, and especially the Kanaujiya Brahmans, among whom the parents of the bride have to enter into a contract with those of the bridegroom for the payment of a certain sum of money as a necessary condition of the marriage, to imitate the example set by the *bunyas*.

The *Sadadarsha* of the 26th April, referring to the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales to India, says that, though the statement made by some persons that the people of India instead of gaining anything by it, will only have to spend large sums of money on the Prince's account, is not altogether ungrounded; there can be no question that the visit will produce good political results. The future sovereign of India will have an opportunity of knowing and seeing much of India and the Indian manners and customs, of which he has now either no knowledge, or only so much as he has gleaned from books.

The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report :—

No.	NAMES OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
1	Gwalior Gazette,	Urdu and Hindi,	Gwalior,	Weekly,	April,	1875. 26th
2	Vritt Dhar,	Marathi,	Dhar,	Ditto,	"	26th
3	Nasir-ul-Akhbar,	Urdu,	Dehli,	Tri-monthly,	"	26th
4	Nasir-ul-Islam,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	"	26th
5	Benares Gazette,	Ditto,	Benares,	Weekly,	"	27th
6	Kavi Vachan Sudha,	Anglo-Hindi,	Ditto,	Ditto,	"	27th
7	Patiala Akhbar,	Urdu,	Patiala,	Ditto,	"	27th
8	Marwar Gazette,	Urdu and Hindi,	Jodhpur,	Ditto,	"	30th
9	Lawrence Gazette,	Urdu,	Meerut,	Ditto,	"	26th
10	Akhbar-ul-Akhbar,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto,	"	26th
11	Agra Akhbar,	Ditto,	Agra,	Tri-monthly,	"	26th
12	Saiyid-ul-Akhbar,	Urdu and Hindi,	Dehli,	Ditto,	"	29th
13	Nasim-i-Jaunpur,	Urdu,	Jaunpur,	Weekly,	May,	1st
14	Oudh Akhbar,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Tri-weekly,	April,	26th
15	Rohilkhand Akhbar,	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Bi-weekly,	"	26th
16	Akhbar-i-Am,	Ditto,	Lahore,	Weekly,	"	26th
17	Muhibb-i-Hind,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	"	28th
18	Nur Afshan,	Ditto,	Ludhiana,	Ditto,	"	26th
19	Akhbar-i-Alam,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	"	27th
20	Benares Akhbar,	Hindi,	Benares,	Ditto,	"	28th
21	Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq,	Urdu,	Aligarh,	Not fixed,	"	30th
22	Lauh-i-Mahfuz,	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Weekly,	"	26th
23	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Urdu and English,	Aligarh,	Ditto,	"	27th
24	Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Panjab,	Urdu,	Lahore,	Ditto,	"	27th

[illegible]

No.	NAMES OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
58	Muir Gazette, ...	Urdu,	Meerut,	Weekly, ...	April, 28th	1875. May, 1st
59	Akhbar-i-Am, ...	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto, ...	" 28th	" 1st
60	Khair Khwah-i-Oudh, ...	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Bi-monthly, ...	" 29th	" 1st
61	Shams-ul-Akhbar, ...	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto, ...	" 30th	" 1st
62	Oudh Akhbar, ...	Ditto,	Ditto,	Tri-weekly, ...	" 30th	" 1st
63	Nur-ul-Absar, ...	Ditto,	Allahabad,	Bi-monthly, ...	May, 1st	" 1st
64	Nur-ul-Anwar, ...	Ditto,	Cawnpore,	Weekly, ...	" 1st	" 1st
65	Urdu Dehli Gazette, ...	Ditto,	Agra,	Ditto, ...	" 1st	" 1st

ALLAHABAD :
The 8th May, 1875. }

SOHAN LAL,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.